

Knoxville Whig and Chronicle.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1875.

WHOLE NO 1890

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—At ten o'clock to-night the jury in the Parker case sent in word that they had agreed, and in the midst of great excitement the Court met; a verdict was then rendered for the State in the sum of \$75,000. This is the first substantial result of the efforts of the State to bring official blunders to justice.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—This morning the distillery of H. T. Jasper, in Covington, Ky., was burned, together with 300 or 400 barrels of whisky and 2,000 bushels of malt. Loss \$50,000. Insured for \$25,000, by Cincinnati Companies.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Gov. Kellogg has addressed letters to the Attorney-General, inclosing reports of experts appointed by him to examine into the Collector's office, in which he says: "Investigations that have taken place before both civil and criminal courts, and the investigation and report of the State Examiners, disclose gross culpability on the part of other persons whose acts have injured the State, and for years have cast discredit on the government. I especially call your attention to record in this respect, and request that you will immediately take prompt measures to bring to justice all those who have been guilty of defrauding the State as disclosed by these inquiries."

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Black & Co.'s printing office, and W. W. Donaldson's lithographing establishment, were burned this morning. Loss \$25,000.

While the firemen were still at work the walls were thrown down by the explosion of the gas. Seven persons, including the chief engineer, were buried in the ruins. When the chief engineer was first rescued he was insensible, but it is thought that his injuries are not fatal. The others were soon after taken out, and all of them were more or less injured. Only two fatally injured. Three others were severely injured by flying missiles. Dick Halcomb was found dead in the ruins.

PAIMYRA, July 20.—The Burkenie canal here has been repaired.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Seven hundred dollars reward has been offered for the bodies of the aeronauts. Tugs are searching the lake.

HARTFORD, July 20.—Brown & Bro.'s paper mill at North Colchester has been burned. Loss \$20,000.

ALBANY, July 20.—There are a large number of unemployed laborers here. Some have been sent home by the societies.

SARATOGA, July 20.—The Bankers' Convention met here today. There were 600 delegates present. C. B. Hall, of Boston, was appointed President. A Vice President is to be named by a delegation from each State represented. Jas. T. Hamonstein, of St. Louis, was appointed Secretary, and A. W. Sherman, of New York, Treasurer. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, to whom all resolutions offered may be referred without debate. Resolutions on specie payments, the national usury laws and redemption bills were introduced and referred. The Convention then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—The July returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage in corn is about eight per cent. better than last year. New England has reduced her acreage about one and one-half per cent. And the Pacific States about one per cent. All the great corn growing regions have increased their acreage, the Middle States ten per cent.; the South Atlantic States 13 per cent.; the Gulf States 10 per cent.; the Inland Southern States 12 per cent.; the States North of the Ohio 7 per cent.; the States West of the Mississippi 14 per cent. The condition of the crop is below an average in the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States, the minimum condition 82 being in Rhode Island, Florida and Alabama; are also below an average, but the other Gulf States and the Inland Southern States are above the maximum 112 being in Mississippi. All the other States except Missouri 103 are below an average, the minimum condition 82 being in Wisconsin.

Maj. Chas. J. Sprague has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf, for duty as paymaster in that Department, not later than the first of October.

MONTCOMERY, July 21.—It is reported that a terrible light occurred at Pinedo, Escambia county, between two families, Hallett and Byers, which 6 men, consisting of a father and two sons on each side, were engaged; five were killed outright, while the sixth and last has a load of buckshot in his side which must cause death. Both families are said to be of Indian descent. An old family feud is said to be the cause.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 21.—Up to the 4th of July the cotton prospects were excellent in this section, but the intensely hot and scorching weather since caused cotton to drop, and in some instances die. The planters being alarmed, in certain counties, held prayer meetings for rain. Unless we have rain a short time the cotton and corn crops will be seriously injured.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—In May last a young lady residing at Luka, Mississippi, was brutally outraged and beaten at the depot, while waiting for an escort at an early hour by a negro hack driver named Lewis Thompson. During the struggle she bit him on the cheek, which led to his capture. Last Monday he was arraigned for trial, and yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The greatest excitement ensued upon the announcement of the verdict, as the lady was poor and unprotected, but highly esteemed by all the citizens. The excitement culminated last night in a party of disguised men going to the jail and taking Thompson down near the depot and hanging him.

New York, July 21.—The Erie Railway has employed Dorman B. Allen to proceed to London to obtain two and a half million of dollars remaining from bonds negotiated there and which are held by the London Banking Association and James McFarlane, on the ground that claims may be made against them by the Europeans, which claims the Erie Company do not recognize. At a meeting of the past and active members of Boston Light Infantry Association on Monday, a proposition was read from Maj. Gilchrist, of the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., with reference to the organization of a "Centennial Legion" from the leading veteran organizations of the "Old 13" States, to take part in the National Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia next year. The leg-

ion is to consist of 1 battery of light artillery, 12 companies of cavalry and 10 companies of infantry. One company each from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, with 1 field officer in command, selected by these companies; one company each from New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania, with field officers selected by these officers; one company each from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina South Carolina and Georgia, with field officers selected as aforesaid, will constitute the Legion. Each company is to be limited to 75 men in all. The companies are to rendezvous in Philadelphia on the second of July at noon.

The proposition also stated that the Centennial of the battle of Ft. Moultrie be celebrated in Charleston on the 28th of June 1876. It will be desirable for as many of these commands as possible, or representatives thereof, to rendezvous in Charleston to assist in the celebration, and proceed thence to Philadelphia, by railroad or steamer, as may be most practicable. The plan was well received by the Boston organization, and several members made speeches urging the acceptance of the invitation to attend the Ft. Moultrie Celebration. Although no immediate action was taken the general opinion of the members were in favor of participating in the formation of proposed Legion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—Judge Fisher will doubtless be relieved, and chief clerk Avery suspended. Britton, however, has no advice of Avery's indictment.

The July returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage of tobacco is greater than that of last year, the increase being in the great tobacco producing States. Maryland has increased her area 4 per cent.; Virginia, 30; South Carolina, 7; Florida, 23; Mississippi, 15; Arkansas, 10; Tenn., 203; Kentucky, 223; Ohio, 25; Indiana, 40; Illinois, 56; Missouri, 60; New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas report the same area as last year. New Hampshire has reduced her small acreage 30 per cent. Massachusetts, 25; Connecticut, 2; Georgia, 5; Alabama, 10; Louisiana, 7; Wisconsin, 17; and Kansas, 11.

The condition of the crop is most satisfactory in the largest tobacco States, and is 90 per cent. above an average on the whole. Kentucky, which produces 2 fifths of our whole crop, is 34 per cent., which is about an average. The other large producing States are either very near a full average or above. The remarkably depressed condition is noticeable only on the smaller producing States.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock this morning to 10:30. The majority report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted by a vote of 59 to 43.

The Convention continued in session all night, until 4:30 this morning, when it adjourned to 10:30 A. M., without having reached a vote on any nomination.

About 1 A. M. Thos. J. Keating, of Queen Anne's county, was installed as permanent Chairman of the Convention.

Fillibustering continued. Motions to adjourn were constantly made and voted down. No rules having been adopted by the Convention the discussion on dilatory and other motions took a wide range, and as the hours moved on debate waxed hotter and hotter.

Mr. Frazier, of Washington county, openly charged that bribes of \$1,000 in one case, and \$500 and an office in another, had been offered two delegates to vote for Carroll, which was retorted by Mr. Fenton, a Carroll delegate, saying that a Baltimore city delegate had been offered bribes in money to vote for Hamilton, which was spurned by the delegate.

No one supposed this bribe was offered with the knowledge of Mr. Hamilton, nor was any candidate or his advocates responsible for what was done by outsiders.

At times the greatest confusion prevailed, and the discussion became so excited that Hon. John Ritchie, the recognized leader of Hamilton's friends, threatened to withdraw from the Convention, if a majority insisted on forcing a vote at this sitting. At 4:30 A. M. Hon. Stevenson Archer announced that if the Hamilton men would agree to adopt the rules of the last house of Delegates of Maryland, so far as applicable to the Convention, the Carroll men would agree to an adjournment until 10:30 A. M. This was agreed to and the Convention adjourned to 10:30 A. M.

Gen. Groome withdrew. John Lee Carroll and Wm. T. Hamilton were nominated, when the nominations were declared closed. The result was as follows: Carroll, 60; Hamilton, 50. The financial plank in the platform firmly opposes any inflation of the currency, and favors the resumption of specie payment at the earliest possible moment.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Mrs. Merritt, wife of Col. Merritt, A. G. A., was enticed to go on board the tug Mitte Norton, and then outraged. Two persons have been arrested on suspicion.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 22.—The English Centennial Commission have broken ground for their buildings, four in number, on the corner of the city hall and the corner of the city hall.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—A private dispatch from Batrop, Louisiana, reports the burning of the business part of the town from Jacques Levy's corner to Miller's on Tuesday night.

OLD ORCHARD, ME., July 22.—The Old Orchard House was burned at 10 o'clock this morning. There were two hundred and fifty guests, all losing more or less clothing, jewelry, &c. No lives lost.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The rapid rise in wheat the past few days resulted in much excitement among commission dealers, and a few failures of minor importance have been reported to-day.

The firm of Baldwin & Stone, which does an extensive commission business both here and in Milwaukee, have suspended. Members of the firm state the suspension is only temporary, and due entirely to the failure of country dealers to meet their liabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mrs. Gen. Morrill is here—the woman who claimed being outraged on a tug in New York harbor. She is a notorious confidence woman.

NEWARK, O., July 23.—The building erected for the purpose of testing the fire extinguisher while being saturated with oil exploded from prematurely taking fire, terribly burning D. C. Winger, Mayor, Hon. J. B. Jones, Chas. Hamilton, Street Commissioner, a bridge contractor and fifteen or twenty others. Some are thought to be fatally burned.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—A. G. Cochran and Thos. E. Edwards were committed to

jail at Greenup, Ill., for the murder of Engineer Evans, in the late attempted express robbery.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 23.—J. Dougherty, of Philadelphia, was drowned here while bathing.

LEWISTOWN, MAINE, July 23.—The National Bank of Washport was burglarized, and the vaults and safe of the Savings Bank was opened. Loss unknown.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, July 23.—The cooking tanks of Close & Sons paper mill exploded killing five men; two were blown over houses across the street, and two into the river or burned up. Loss quarter of a million dollars.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Auditor Clinton has resigned, to take effect December 15, 1875. Kellogg on accepting his resignation, declares that he never for a moment believed Clinton dishonest.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Information has been received at the Indian Bureau from Fort Morgan, Florida, that Leon Bear, one of the Cheyenne prisoners confined at that Fort, has become insane, and application has been made to have him sent to the Government Insane Asylum, of this city. This is the same Indian who attempted suicide on the route to Florida. Under the recent order to send the families of the prisoners to their direction, have been given that one wife to each prisoner, and the children under 12 years of age be forwarded.

The returns of the Department of Agriculture for July 1, show the condition of spring and winter wheat together, at about 82 per cent. of an average. Winter wheat, including California, averages 74, and spring wheat 96. The spring wheat States in the Northeast and Northwest are generally in high condition. Of the winter wheat area, the South Atlantic and Gulf States are generally above an average; but in the Middle States, the condition is very low. New York ranging down to 45. West of the Alleghenies, the prospect is better. The State averages somewhere between 71 in Ohio and 95 in Iowa. California reports winter wheat at 76, and winter wheat at 55.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Internal Revenue Officers have seized the entire rectifying establishment of the River Distillery Company for duplicate use of stamps, and other frauds more serious will follow.

IOWA CITY, July 24.—Six men were killed by an explosion in Close's paper mill. The sixth was a Scotchman named Walter Linton, who was in the cut-stem chamber over the exploded tank. He was seen to go up with the tank and over it, to an estimated height of 500 feet, and falling went through the roof of a paint shop 50 yards away from the mill, knocking a hole through shingles and the inch sheathing beneath, and breaking two rafters. He was found lying on the floor of the room beneath. The loss of Mr. Close is about \$20,000. It is decided that it was a chemical explosion.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24.—A fire occurred this morning in the section of the city known as Golden's wharf, destroying about fifty small wooden buildings, also Robb's mills, and Marshall's and Renning's wharves, with about twenty thousand barrels for naval stores. Estimated loss a quarter of a million dollars, of which about one-half is believed to be covered by insurance distributed among Charleston, Northern and Foreign companies. The fire is still burning and it is impossible as yet to ascertain more definite particulars.

SALT LAKE, July 24.—There is great excitement over the details of the Mountain Meadow massacre, as narrated by Bishop Smith, who is State's evidence. A nol. pro. has been entered in his case. All but children too young to tell were killed.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Attorney General Field filed an information against Chas. Clinton, Hudrante Dubulet, Treasurer, P. G. Diamond, Secretary of State, and Charles W. Lowell, Speaker of House, all members of the funding board, in 1874, charging them with mismanagement in office, for funding five warrants drawn by the Auditor, amounting to \$138,557.39, and representing an illegal and invalid claim against the State. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 each.

The Attorney General also filed an information against State Senator E. F. Herwig containing two counts, first obtaining money under false pretenses, by issuing Vouchers while chairman of the Senate committee on contingent expenses, for fraudulent claims, and obtaining warrants from the Auditor, by representing that said fraudulent claims were legal, and second, by E. F. Herwig, second count, obtaining money under false pretenses by issuing while chairman of a Senate committee fictitious Vouchers knowing at the time there were no such persons as the pretended Beneficiaries, and that no such claims or demands as represented in those Vouchers was expected at the time. Bail was fixed at \$3,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1875.—Secretary Britton has official advice of Chief Clerk Avery's indictment. Avery's resignation was demanded and promptly given. The record has not yet been designated. There were two indictments against Avery singly, also others in connection with Ex-Collector McDonald, and Ex-Revenue Agent Joyce.

Judge Fisher resigned and will vacate upon Gov. Wells' return to Washington.

NAVY YARD, PENNSYLVANIA, July 23.—To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy at Washington: Keep strangers away from here, the yellow fever is raging at Barracas. Sixty-five cases and seven deaths.

G. S. Coe, Commandant.

NAVY YARD, PENNSYLVANIA, July 23.—To the Hon. Secy of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

A strict quarantine has been established upon Fort Barracas. We have no communication therefrom except through our Quarantine. The post commanding officer's wife is sick. His duties providing for the sick are arduous. The fever is of a very malignant type. The ladies and children of the post are nearly all down. Please inform the Secretary of War.

(Signed) G. H. COOPER, Comd't.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Geo. H. Bradford, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died in Paris after a brief illness.

We have Panama dates only to the 17th, in consequence of the Ultramarine riots in San Miguel, Salvador.

The City of Panama on her last voyage from Central America brought down from the port of Libertad the Bishop of Santa Teoba, and seven priests and landed them at Corinto in Nicaragua, where they still remain. These priests were suddenly arrested, and hurried down to the port under an escort of 100 soldiers and put on board the steamer.

Advices from Salvador to the 4th state that order had been restored at the scene Ultramarine riots. It was discovered that arrangements of similar outbreaks were prepared all over the Republic in the name of religion. The Provisor Rodriguez, Bishop Cuvina and Canons of Orellana and Vecchidini, have been expelled from the country.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 21.—The delegates attending the Presbyterian Conference number one hundred. The following American representatives attended yesterday evening: Rev. Mr. Morris, of Cincinnati; Mr. McCosh, of Princeton; Stuart Robinson, of Louisville; Sloan, of Allegheny City, and Schaff and Rogers of New York.

The cotton mill operatives of Oldham held a crowded meeting and resolved to refuse their masters' terms fixing their wages. Oldham alone contains 40,000 operatives. The mills of the surrounding district are unsettled. A general rupture of the Lancashire cotton trade may be looked for.

LEXINGTON, July 23.—Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, presided over the Presbyterians Council. He made an address in which he eloquently traced the progress of the idea in favor of union.

He described his original suggestion at Philadelphia in regard to it, and the cordial reception of the scheme in America, which culminated in the success of 1873, when a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance such as was only possible in the United States, was made. This led to a conference between the distinguished men, who declared the accomplishment of the scheme one of the desires of their hearts. With regard to the constitution, he might say that the Council had agreed to take the concessions of the Reformed Church. The objects of the Alliance were settled. The Council would consider the question of general interest of the community, seek the welfare of the weak and oppressed Churches, collect and distribute information about the Church, and entertain all subjects connected with the work of evangelization. Resolutions favoring an alliance were unanimously passed.

LEXINGTON, July 23.—A protest placed by Mr. Pinnall on the table of the House of Commons last night, is published. In it Pinnall says: "I protest in the name of God against the delay of the shipping bill. Although the bill itself is an atrocious shame, there is enough humanity and knowledge in the House to change it into a good measure. He denounces the present laws against a breach of contract which leave sailors who have unknowingly agreed to sail in unseaworthy ships the alternative of the goal or death, and continues: "I charge the Government with wittingly and unwittingly paying into the hands of the maritime murderers, inside and outside the House, to secure a continuance of the present murderous system. I desire to unmask the villains who sit in this House, if representatives of more numerous, but not greater villains outside. I demand that the bill be proceeded with. Failing in this, I lay upon the heads of the premier and his colleagues, the blood of all who perish next winter from preventable causes, and denounce against him and them the wrath of God."

VIENNA, July 23.—The strike of the waiters at Bremen has ended, a compromise having been effected between the strikers and their employers.

MADRID, July 23.—The Constitutional Committee has adopted the article establishing religious toleration, by a vote of 22 to 8.

RAGUSA, July 26.—The Herzegovina insurgents were attacked by the Turkish troops near Neusigna, and a severe engagement took place, in which many were killed and wounded. Both sides dispatched reporters to the battle, but failed to give the result. On Saturday the Turks made a sortie from Solatz, and attacked the insurgents near Dabla, and four companies made an unsuccessful effort to flank the insurgents. The fighting lasted all day, and the result is unknown. The Turks have fired Gorizia.

Origin of the Coroner's Inquest.

A gentleman in England, after burying six husbands, found a gentleman hardy enough to make her a wife once more. For several months their happiness was mutual, a circumstance which seemed to pay no great compliment to the former partners of her bed, who she said, had disgusted her by their selfishness and infidelity. In the view of knowing the real character of his amorous mate, the gentleman began frequently to absent himself, to return at late hours, and when he did return, to appear as if intoxicated. At first reproaches, but afterward menaces were the consequences of this conduct. The gentleman persisted, and seemed every day to become addicted to his bottle. One evening, when she imagined him dead drunk, she unawares a leaden weight from one of the sleeves of her gown, and, having tied it, she approached her husband, who pretended still to be sound asleep, in order to put it into his ear though a pipe. Convinced of her wickedness, the gentleman started up and seized her, when, having procured assistance, he secured her till morning, and conducted her before a magistrate, who sent her to prison. The bodies of her six husbands were dug up, and, as marks of violence were discernible upon each of them, the proof of her guilt appeared so strong upon her trial that she was condemned to be executed. To this circumstance we are indebted for that useful regulation by which no corpse can be interred without legal inspection.

Joachim Miller is said to have received his name somewhat as follows: His name was John, but when he was a small boy he was always telling the other boys some monstrous story under the pretense of telling the truth, and they'd reply, "Oh you're joking, Miller," until at last he was known by the name of "Joking Miller." Afterward, when his improbable stories began to attract a little notice in the papers, he tried to be high-toned and Latinized his nick-name into Joachim.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Southwestern Baptist University and its Aims—Origin and Organization of the Institution.

The establishment of this institution of learning is the result of efforts put forth during the past two years by the Baptists of the Southwestern States, to meet their educational wants in the higher departments of learning. At a meeting of the Baptist General Association of Middle Tennessee and North Alabama, held in Columbia, Tenn., in Oct., 1873, resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of establishing such an institution, and a convention was called to consider the means of accomplishing the work. This convention met in Murfreesboro' in April, 1874, and, after mature consideration, resolved to take the initial steps towards the establishment of such an institution of learning as the acknowledged wants of the Baptists of the Southwest required. In carrying out this purpose, the convention appointed a committee of nine, and assigned to that committee the task of locating the institution and determining the best means of its establishment. This committee met in Nashville in July following; and, after receiving propositions from various places, fixed the location at Jackson, Tennessee. At a called meeting of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, held at Trezevant in August, 1874, the action of the committee of location was approved, a Board of Trustees was appointed, and preliminary steps were taken towards obtaining a charter for the institution under the name of THE SOUTHWESTERN BAPTIST UNIVERSITY.

On the 14th of September, 1874, the academic department was opened at Jackson, in the building of West Tennessee College. It was successfully conducted during the scholastic year, which closed on the 30th of June, with about one hundred students.

On the 1st of July the University was organized by establishing two departments: 1. The Department of Literature and Science.

2. The Department of Law. In the Department of Literature and Science, Rev. William Shelton, D. D., of Nashville, was elected President of the University; George W. Jarman, A. M., of Murfreesboro' was elected Professor of Ancient Languages; Henry C. Irby, A. M., of McKenzie, Professor of Mathematics; Richard W. Jones, A. M., of Nashville, Professor of English, and William J. Dupree, A. M., of Mississippi, Principal of the Academic Department.

In the Department of Law, the Faculty elected consisted of Hon. T. J. Freeman, Hon. Howell E. Jackson, and Gen. Alex. W. Campbell.

It is the purpose of the Board of Trustees that other professional departments be established, as they have the means of doing it. The Academic Department will consist of a primary school and a grammar school, in which the course of study will be pursued on the same general principles that are adopted in the public schools of our cities, that is, they will be graded schools, in which pupils are classified according to their advancement, and pursue their studies in the order of the grades in which they are placed.

The Department of Literature and Science will comprehend the seven University Schools, which will be designated as follows: 1. Latin. 2. Greek. 3. Mathematics. 4. Natural Science. 5. Moral Science. 6. English. 7. German and French. In these schools the course of study will be pursued on the principles that are adopted in the University of Virginia, and in the European universities—that is, each will be independent of the other, and students will have the privilege of selecting the schools which they desire to attend, and of graduating in them when found qualified by examination. The Auxiliary schools will also be established: one for East Tennessee, at Mossy Creek, and one for Middle Tennessee, in Murfreesboro', which will be component parts of the University, will have their course of study homogeneous with that of the Academic Department of the University, and will thus give to their students special preparation for admission into such of the University schools in the Department of Literature and Science, as they may desire to attend.

Other Auxiliary schools in other States of the Southwest may afterwards be established, as the wants of the University may demand, and the means of establishing them be provided.—Union and American.

SEQUELS TO THE SCANDAL TRIAL.

Expense of the Jurors' Meals—Lender and Price Unable to Get Bail.

A bill amounting to \$1,502.75, for meals furnished for the jury in the case of "Tilton against Beecher," is now before Kings County Auditor Fitzgerald, in Brooklyn. The meals supplied when the jurors went to the restaurant in person, are charged at an average price of 69.6-10 cents each. Those served in the jury-room while the jurors were locked up were charged at the rate of \$1.25 for each juror per day. The total number of meals furnished was 1,315. The Auditor will report the bill favorably to the Board of Supervisors, under an act of the Legislature of May 14, 1875, providing for jurors' meals and extra compensation during protracted trials.

Lender and Price, the alleged perjurers, are still in the Raymond Street Jail, awaiting trial. Lender says he could obtain bail if the newspapers would not publish the names of his bondsmen. His wife visited the District Attorney's office yesterday to meet her husband's counsel and confer with the District Attorney, but as the lawyer failed to appear no formal conference was held.—New York Tribune.

THE HARVEST.

Cheering Prospects in the West.

The Chicago Times, in a general report of the crops of the country, says: "Wheat has been harvested in the section lying south of the 44th degree of latitude. In Wisconsin it is much above the average in quantity and quality. In Illinois and Indiana, some damage has been done to the crop by rains, bugs and other causes, so that the yield will not probably exceed three-fourths of the average. In Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa, reports show that the crop will be largely in excess of last year. In the two first named States the depredations of the grasshoppers have been comparatively insignificant. Unless some unlooked-for calamity occurs, the producers will realize a far greater return for their labor than ever before. In Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri and the Eastern States, there is every prospect of a far better yield than heretofore, and the production will be far in excess of the consumption. The production of these States is represented as being much superior in quality to that of former years. It is a notable fact that for the first time in twelve years the South will raise sufficient breadstuffs for home use. This, of course, relieves the North from the necessity of shipping grain in that direction, and enables us to supply the deficiency in the European markets.

Oats promise an extraordinarily large yield. In some sections the heavy rains that have fallen recently have lodged the grain somewhat, and the chinch bug elsewhere has caused some damage, but there is every indication that the yield will be at least forty-five to fifty bushels to the acre, and in many sections much larger.

Rye and barley promise well. These crops are not extensively grown, but there is every indication that the supply will be fully equal to the demand.

Corn is not yet matured in the Northwest. In Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and some parts of Arkansas and Tennessee, the crop has been harvested and is more abundant than for many years. In Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and Indiana the crop is backward, but unless frosts should occur previous to the middle of September there is no reason to apprehend a short crop. In Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan the backwardness of the crop is such that there is little hope of more than half a crop, but as those States raise but little corn, the diminution of the crop there will have but little influence on the supply.

Potatoes will yield a full crop in all sections. The Colorado bug is only seen for the most part in the Eastern States. In the West it has disappeared, having been almost entirely exterminated by the heavy rains. Some complaint of its depredations comes from the State of Ohio, but none from the West.

A Shadder.

After remarking that harvest apples hadn't matured half ripe yet, his Honor picked up the warrants and nodded toward the corridor. The first one out was a match-waisted female named Sophia Sullivan, and her face couldn't have looked more sorrowful had she lost fifteen cents and a coral ring.

"Mrs. Sullivan, you are charged with disturbing the peace," remarked the court; "in other words, viz. to wit, as follows, you assaulted your husband, cut his scalp open with a plate, and reduced him to that point where he couldn't tell the difference between a Saratoga regatta and the new Sartoris baby."

"Well, I did hit him, judge, and I hit him pretty hard," she said. "And your excuse?"

"There's been a shadder on my life for the last five years," she went on. "And the name of that shadder is what?"

"My husband hates me because I've got red hair and a turn-up nose!" she sobbed.

"Great shadder! but is that so?"

"It is, your Honor. He comes home drunk, abuses me, and I get desperate and fight back."

"Mrs. Sullivan, go home—go back to your abiding-place. Your husband is a rhinoceros—a lunatic. Hate him and a nose like that! The man ought to be boiled in tar! I'll get him down here some day and he'll think a horse-barn fell upon him!"—Detroit Free Press.

A new obituary poem of extraordinary merit appears in the columns of the Philadelphia Ledger. It is on the death of an infant aged nine weeks and five days, and reads thus:

Little Clara was our darling,
Pride of all our friends at home,
But a breeze came floating lightly,
Came and whispered "Clara, come."

In the same number of the Ledger is this beautiful and ingenious variation of the same poem:

Little Lizzie was our darling,
Pride of all our friends at home,
But a breeze came floating lightly,
Came and whispered, "Lizzie, come."

Who would not give millions to know the author of these lullaby productions? A simple introduction to him were a liberal education.

And One Bean.

"Chawles, Chawles, bwing me—ah—ah—a small—ah—small piece of beef—ah—about the size of a half a dollar. Do you understand, Chawles?" said a delicate youth to a restaurant waiter. "Yes, sah, in a moment, sah," said the waiter. As he started off, a great raw-boned fellow sitting near by yelled after him, "Waitaw, waitaw!" "Yes, sah; what will you have, sah?" The eyes of all in the room were upon the muscular countryman as he drew forth, "Chawles, Chawles, bwing me a small—ah—small piece of pork—ah—and one bean. Do you understand Chawles?"